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# **UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS**

**FOR THE UNITED STATES  
AND ITS POSSESSIONS**

**Volume V — Number 1  
FIRST QUARTERLY BULLETIN, 1934**

**Issued by the  
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United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C.**

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**COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM CRIME RECORDS  
OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE  
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# UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Division of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice,  
Washington, D.C.

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### Classification of Offenses

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police departments of contributing cities and not merely arrests or cleared cases.

Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in each group, there follows a brief definition of each classification.

1. *Criminal homicide*.—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter—includes all felonious homicides except those caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, justifiable homicides, suicides, or accidental deaths. (b) Manslaughter by negligence—includes only those cases in which death is caused by culpable negligence which is so clearly evident that if the person responsible for the death were apprehended he would be prosecuted for manslaughter.

2. *Rape*.—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape, assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery*.—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as highway robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault*.—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, poisoning, scalding, or by use of acids; mayhem, maiming. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering*.—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or theft. Includes attempted burglary and assault to commit a burglary. Burglary followed by a larceny is entered here and is not counted again under larceny.

6. *Larceny—thief (except auto theft)*.—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value. (b) Under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shop-lifting, or any stealing of property or thing of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, passing worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft*.—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called "joy-riding" thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the Division of Investigation does not vouch for its accuracy. It is given out as current information, which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

#### **Extent of Reporting Area**

In the table which follows there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports have been received during the first 3 months of 1934. The data are presented for the cities divided according to size. The population figures employed are estimates as of July 1, 1932, by the Bureau of the Census for all cities with population in excess of 10,000. No estimates were available, however, for those with a smaller number of inhabitants, and accordingly for them the figures listed in the 1930 decennial census were used.

The growth in the crime reporting area is evidenced by the following figures for the first 3 months of 1932-34:

Year	Cities	Population
1932	1,476	49,368,231
1933	1,761	53,294,629
1934	1,593	51,715,079



The above comparison shows that during the first quarter of 1934 there was an increase of 32 cities as compared with the corresponding period of 1933, the population represented by those cities being 8,419,459.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total.....	983	828	84	60,813,881	57,347,707	94
1. Cities over 250,000.....	37	36	97	29,955,600	29,672,100	99
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000.....	57	57	100	7,908,112	7,908,112	100
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000.....	105	94	90	7,062,407	6,378,111	90
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000.....	192	173	90	6,695,136	6,072,113	91
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000.....	502	468	79	9,132,626	7,317,271	80

The above table does not include 765 cities and rural townships aggregating a total population of 4,367,372. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

## MONTHLY RETURNS

### Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population

In table 1 there is presented the number of known offenses recorded by the police departments in 1,382 cities with an aggregate population of 57,844,446. The figures are also presented for the cities divided into six groups according to size.

The compilation shows that in general cities with over 100,000 inhabitants report higher crime rates than the smaller communities. Examination of the compilation discloses, however, that there are some exceptions to that general tendency.

There is considerable variation in the crime rates for the six groups of cities, the amount of the variation differing with the offense. With the exception of manslaughter by negligence, the largest amount of variation in the figures occurs in the data pertaining to robbery and auto theft, whereas the smallest amount of difference in the crime rates is found in the figures for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.

Seventy-nine of the cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants reported offenses of larceny—theft separated according to the value of the object stolen. In the compilation below there appear figures for that type of offense separated according to the value of the article involved.

Population group	Larceny—theft	
	\$50 and over in value	Under \$50 in value
28 cities over 250,000; total population, 19,178,900:		
Number of offenses known.....	5,171	30,988
Rate per 100,000.....	27.0	161.4
51 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,071,712:		
Number of offenses known.....	1,961	13,165
Rate per 100,000.....	23.5	186.2

It will be observed from the above compilation that the larger cities report a slightly higher rate for major larcenies but the opposite is true with reference to minor offenses of that type.

TABLE 1.—*Offenses known to the police, January to March, inclusive, 1934; number and rates per 100,000 by population groups*

(Population as estimated July 1, 1932, by the Bureau of the Census)

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
86 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,672,100:								
Number of offenses known.....	476	1 646	521	9,080	3,061	25,723	42,077	19,539
Rate per 100,000.....	1.6	2.3	1.8	30.6	10.3	86.7	189.9	67.0
GROUP II								
52 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,195,512:								
Number of offenses known.....	139	61	110	1,244	908	8,186	15,080	5,929
Rate per 100,000.....	1.9	.8	1.5	17.3	13.5	113.8	209.6	82.4
GROUP III								
79 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 5,408,343:								
Number of offenses known.....	71	55	45	836	706	4,372	10,591	3,167
Rate per 100,000.....	1.3	1.0	.8	15.5	13.1	80.8	195.8	58.6
GROUP IV								
149 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 5,214,000:								
Number of offenses known.....	61	45	60	598	662	4,024	8,928	2,738
Rate per 100,000.....	1.2	.9	1.2	11.5	10.8	77.2	171.2	52.5
GROUP V								
419 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 6,555,335:								
Number of offenses known.....	84	26	62	589	492	3,634	8,723	2,319
Rate per 100,000.....	1.3	.4	.9	8.2	7.5	55.4	133.1	35.4
GROUP VI								
647 cities under 10,000; total population, 3,799,156:								
Number of offenses known.....	53	26	63	247	245	2,009	4,060	938
Rate per 100,000.....	1.4	.7	1.7	6.5	6.4	52.9	106.9	24.7
Total 1,382 cities; total population, 57,844,446:								
Number of offenses known.....	584	1 859	861	12,544	6,034	47,948	89,459	34,630
Rate per 100,000.....	1.5	1.5	1.5	21.7	10.4	82.9	177.8	68.4

<sup>1</sup> The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 35 cities with a total population of 28,287,100.<sup>2</sup> The number of offenses and rate for larceny—theft are based on reports of 34 cities with a total population of 22,153,100.<sup>3</sup> The number of offenses and rate for auto theft are based on reports of 35 cities with a total population of 22,454,000.<sup>4</sup> The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 1,381 cities with a total population of 56,459,446.<sup>5</sup> The number of offenses and rate for larceny—theft are based on reports of 1,380 cities with a total population of 56,326,446.<sup>6</sup> The number of offenses and rate for auto theft are based on reports of 1,381 cities with a total population of 56,426,346.

**Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, 1934**

Table 2 shows the daily average number of offenses reported during the first 3 months of 1934 by the same 1,382 cities whose reports are included in table 1. The averages show an increase for murder and aggravated assault but for the remaining offenses there is a decrease, although the decrease for robbery is rather slight.

With the exception of the figures for murder and manslaughter, the average number of offenses reported for February is lower than for either of the other 2 months.

TABLE 2.—Daily average, offenses known to the police, January to March, inclusive, 1934: 1,382 miscellaneous cities

[Total population, 57,844,446, as estimated July 1, 1932, by the Bureau of the Census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January.....	9.1	10.6	10.1	141.0	66.0	556.3	1,024.3	407.9
February.....	10.1	9.2	8.7	137.4	63.1	509.5	934.3	350.1
March.....	10.5	8.8	9.8	139.5	71.6	530.2	1,017.6	392.6
Total.....	9.8	9.5	9.6	139.4	67.0	532.8	994.0	394.7

<sup>1</sup> The daily averages for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports of 1,381 cities with a total population of 56,459,446.

<sup>2</sup> The daily averages for larceny—thrift are based on reports of 1,380 cities with a total population of 56,326,446.

<sup>3</sup> The daily averages for auto theft are based on reports of 1,381 cities with a total population of 56,636,346.

**Daily Average, Offenses Known to the Police, 1931-34**

In order to make comparisons with previous years there is presented in the following table the number of offenses reported for the first 3 months of 1931 to 1934 by the police departments in 70 cities with an aggregate population of 19,311,002. The data are also presented in the form of daily averages. The compilation discloses that the number of murders reported was lower in the first three months of 1934 than during the corresponding period of any of the previous years included in the table. Similarly the figures for robbery and auto theft showed a substantial reduction while the figures for aggravated assaults were only slightly lower than for 1933. The number of burglaries reported was lower than last year but higher than the preceding 2 years. The number of larcenies showed a slight increase over 1933.

Compared with 1933 robberies showed a 21 percent decrease and auto thefts an 18 percent decrease. If compared with the figures for 1931 the percentages of decrease would be substantially larger.

Compared with the corresponding period of 1933 the number of murders reported during the first quarter of 1934 showed a decrease of 41 (10.8 percent).

TABLE 3.—Daily average, offenses known to the police, 70 cities over 100,000, January to March, inclusive, 1931-34

[Total population, 19,311,002, as estimated July 1, 1932, by the Bureau of the Census]

Year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known:								
1931.....	362	363	395	5,726	2,244	17,571	36,139	21,932
1932.....	358	306	304	5,074	1,931	19,024	36,121	18,580
1933.....	380	255	305	4,925	2,288	19,437	38,004	16,921
1934.....	339	338	304	3,913	2,158	19,108	38,236	13,868
Daily average:								
1931.....	4.0	4.0	3.3	63.6	24.9	195.2	401.4	243.7
1932.....	3.9	3.4	3.3	55.8	21.2	209.1	396.9	204.2
1933.....	4.2	2.8	3.4	54.7	25.4	216.0	422.3	188.0
1934.....	3.8	3.8	3.4	43.5	24.0	212.3	424.8	154.1

#### Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location

In table 4, there is shown the number of cities in each State, the reports of which were employed in determining the crime rates listed in table 5. The figures in table 4 are divided into six groups according to size of city. Such information is presented in the bulletin in order to provide a suitable basis for properly evaluating the data presented in table 5. In some instances the crime rates for individual States are based on a very limited number of reports and such data should be used with caution, particularly for comparative purposes. Obviously, crime rates based on the reports of 2 or 3 communities may differ considerably from the rates which would be obtained if based on data for the entire State. Furthermore, in comparing crime rates for two or more States, consideration should be given to the composition of the population of the State with reference to the number of large cities included. This is of significance in view of the fact that table 1 indicates that as a general rule cities with population in excess of 100,000 have higher crime rates than the smaller communities.

Table 5 discloses that the East South Central States have the highest rates for murder and aggravated assault. The New England States report the lowest figures for those offenses.

For robbery, the highest rates are reported by the East South Central and East North Central groups, and the lowest figures by the Middle Atlantic and New England States. The tabulation shows the highest number of burglaries in the Pacific States, with the lowest figure being reported by the Middle Atlantic group, which also reports the lowest figures for larceny—*theft* and auto theft. The highest figures for larceny—*theft* are reported by the Pacific and West South Central States, and the highest rates for auto theft by the Mountain and Pacific divisions.

TABLE 4.—Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to March, inclusive, 1934

Division and State	Population						Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 155 cities; total population, 5,905,244	2	12	10	25	53	53	155
Middle Atlantic: 357 cities; total population, 17,777,793	7	8	18	26	124	175	357
East North Central: 361 cities; total popula- tion, 15,391,183	9	9	23	46	97	177	361
West North Central: 140 cities; total popula- tion, 4,369,389	4	4	6	11	46	69	140
South Atlantic: 88 cities; total population, 3,652,301	2	6	8	12	24	36	88
East South Central: 33 cities; total population, 1,777,316	3	3	2	5	12	8	33
West South Central: 72 cities; total population, 3,996,650	3	5	5	10	20	29	72
Mountain: 44 cities; total population, 937,301	1	1	1	5	7	29	44
Pacific: 132 cities; total population, 5,337,269	5	4	6	10	38	71	132
New England:							
Maine			1	1	6	9	17
New Hampshire			1	1	4	1	7
Vermont				1	1	8	10
Massachusetts	1	8	6	10	34	23	62
Rhode Island	1		1	5	1	4	12
Connecticut		4	1	7	7	8	27
Middle Atlantic:							
New York	3	4	5	8	42	74	136
New Jersey	2	1	4	9	30	63	109
Pennsylvania	2	3	9	8	52	38	112
East North Central:							
Ohio	5	3	3	15	28	48	102
Indiana	1	3	2	7	12	12	37
Illinois	1	1	7	9	24	27	69
Michigan	1	2	8	7	22	77	117
Wisconsin	1		3	8	11	13	36
West North Central:							
Minnesota	2	1			10	23	36
Iowa		1	3	6	8	9	27
Missouri	2		2	2	7	11	24
North Dakota				1	3	3	7
South Dakota				1	5	2	8
Nebraska			1		5	8	14
Kansas		2		1	8	13	24
South Atlantic:							
Delaware		1				1	2
Maryland	1			2	2	5	8
Virginia		2	1	4	5	10	22
West Virginia			2	2	3	5	12
North Carolina			2	2	7	6	16
South Carolina			1				1
Georgia			2	1	4	5	12
Florida		3		1	3	10	17
East South Central:							
Kentucky	1		1	3	3	3	11
Tennessee	1	3			1	3	8
Alabama	1		1	1	1	2	6
Mississippi	1			1	7		8
West South Central:							
Arkansas			1	1	2	1	5
Louisiana	1			2	2	2	7
Oklahoma		2		2	7	14	25
Texas	2	3	4	5	9	12	35
Mountain:							
Montana				2		3	5
Idaho					1	4	5
Wyoming					1	1	2
Colorado	1		1	1	4	10	17
New Mexico				1		1	2
Arizona						2	2
Utah		1		1		6	8
Nevada					1	2	3
Pacific:							
Washington	1	2		2	8	3	16
Oregon	1			1	4	7	13
California	3	2	6	7	24	61	103

1 Includes District of Columbia.



TABLE 5.—Rate per 100,000, offenses known to the police, January to March, inclusive, 1934

Division and State	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION								
New England.....	0.5	0.8	1.6	7.6	3.1	63.3	112.6	51.5
Middle Atlantic <sup>1</sup> .....	.9	2.4	1.8	7.4	7.8	38.0	71.2	39.5
East North Central <sup>1</sup> .....	1.3	.9	1.2	39.3	9.0	89.6	172.5	68.0
West North Central.....	1.8	1.4	1.4	24.7	4.7	71.6	170.3	73.6
South Atlantic <sup>2</sup> .....	3.3	1.7	1.3	23.3	33.2	112.6	232.1	76.6
East South Central.....	5.7	2.3	1.0	38.5	42.6	157.5	204.5	76.5
West South Central.....	4.5	1.1	1.3	19.9	15.9	124.8	312.5	92.5
Mountain.....	1.4	1.1	1.2	29.1	4.9	154.2	299.9	116.8
Pacific <sup>3</sup> .....	.8	1.0	1.7	23.7	6.8	160.3	330.8	109.0
New England:								
Maine.....	0	0	0	3.5	6.9	41.9	54.6	31.9
New Hampshire.....	.6	0	1.1	2.3	1.7	36.4	57.9	23.9
Vermont.....	0	0	2.0	3.0	2.0	17.0	38.9	8.0
Massachusetts.....	.6	1.1	2.3	9.5	3.1	69.1	118.3	61.6
Rhode Island.....	0	.6	0	1.7	4.6	42.4	112.4	11.5
Connecticut.....	.4	.4	.6	7.1	2.1	66.4	123.9	52.0
Middle Atlantic:								
New York <sup>4</sup> .....	.8	2.2	2.1	4.3	7.3	24.4	94.3	34.3
New Jersey.....	1.1	2.7	.8	11.5	11.9	84.6	78.2	44.1
Pennsylvania.....	1.0	2.8	1.6	11.8	7.1	45.3	52.9	40.9
East North Central:								
Ohio <sup>5</sup> .....	1.5	.8	.9	20.5	9.0	80.2	204.4	57.9
Indiana.....	2.1	.4	.8	20.9	10.8	55.2	193.7	77.3
Illinois.....	1.7	1.1	1.3	89.2	12.1	140.8	120.7	99.3
Michigan.....	.6	1.1	1.6	11.5	7.1	51.2	213.0	44.5
Wisconsin.....	.1	0	1.3	3.1	1.3	33.7	143.5	35.6
West North Central:								
Minnesota.....	.4	.1	.4	30.5	2.1	72.6	89.3	117.9
Iowa.....	.9	0	.4	16.4	4.1	55.6	186.7	57.9
Missouri.....	3.1	3.5	2.6	26.2	6.1	57.0	186.1	55.8
North Dakota.....	0	0	0	6.3	0	86.7	91.9	67.9
South Dakota.....	0	0	.9	25.8	1.8	78.2	141.7	74.5
Nebraska.....	2.0	0	3.0	9.5	7.0	45.6	240.9	40.1
Kansas.....	2.6	.2	1.3	29.2	7.8	105.3	273.0	54.2
South Atlantic:								
Delaware.....	1.8	0	0	6.4	11.0	65.1	140.2	40.3
Maryland.....	1.2	.3	1.3	22.1	2.3	71.7	100.2	69.4
Virginia.....	6.0	2.6	2.8	17.2	61.5	152.2	327.9	56.7
West Virginia.....	3.6	.7	.4	23.8	15.3	70.7	151.7	50.4
North Carolina.....	5.1	4.6	1.1	16.3	102.8	94.8	194.4	65.1
South Carolina.....	2.2	0	0	16.1	28.9	89.9	636.0	27.3
Georgia.....	4.0	.4	1.4	20.3	32.6	102.6	324.0	67.8
Florida.....	3.5	2.1	.6	32.3	40.8	176.1	304.7	92.8
East South Central:								
Kentucky.....	3.3	2.9	.2	40.8	37.7	182.1	267.4	77.9
Tennessee.....	5.9	2.0	1.7	47.5	52.7	137.7	167.4	68.1
Alabama.....	9.1	2.5	0	28.2	30.7	167.5	142.3	107.1
Mississippi.....	4.3	.7	2.8	14.9	45.5	130.9	190.9	26.3
West South Central:								
Arkansas.....	8.8	3.4	.7	31.3	19.0	121.1	269.4	108.8
Louisiana.....	3.6	0	1.2	13.5	7.2	58.4	84.7	46.4
Oklahoma.....	4.6	.3	1.3	21.7	9.7	142.2	293.2	66.3
Texas.....	4.7	1.5	1.3	20.4	20.7	141.3	396.6	115.9
Mountain:								
Montana.....	0	2.3	3.4	12.5	3.4	42.0	323.7	90.6
Idaho.....	3.8	0	0	13.3	5.7	40.2	155.2	43.5
Wyoming.....	0	0	0	0	0	54.0	92.6	115.8
Colorado.....	1.9	1.7	.8	40.3	5.7	195.6	322.9	121.6
New Mexico.....	0	0	0	11.9	3.0	123.1	401.9	77.4
Arizona.....	0	0	0	7.1	21.4	163.9	349.3	7.1
Utah.....	.9	0	1.4	25.6	2.8	153.1	265.7	144.7
Nevada.....	0	0	2.9	11.7	8.8	140.5	396.1	128.9
Pacific:								
Washington.....	1.0	.2	.5	28.8	4.3	224.9	254.8	124.9
Oregon.....	.9	0	.2	36.4	5.6	223.2	411.9	80.9
California <sup>7</sup> .....	.8	1.4	2.1	21.3	7.5	140.6	317.2	108.9

<sup>1</sup> The rates for larceny—*theft* and auto theft are based on reports of 356 cities with a total population of 10,559,693.

<sup>2</sup> The rate for larceny—*theft* is based on reports of 390 cities with a total population of 15,000,283.

<sup>3</sup> Includes report of District of Columbia.

<sup>4</sup> The rate for manslaughter by negligence is based on reports of 131 cities with a total population of 3,952,269.

<sup>5</sup> The rates for larceny—*theft* and auto theft are based on reports of 135 cities.

<sup>6</sup> The rate for larceny—*theft* is based on reports of 101 cities.

<sup>7</sup> The rate for manslaughter by negligence is based on reports of 102 cities.

### *Data for Individual Cities*

In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Division of Investigation is resuming with this issue of the bulletin, the publication of data for individual cities with population in excess of 100,000.

As might reasonably be expected, there is considerable variance in the crime rates for individual offenses reported by the several cities. Such variance in the data reported may be due to several factors, which should be given consideration when using the data for comparative purposes. One of these is difference in the composition of the population, since individual cities differ considerably in the proportion of Negroes and foreign-born whites included. Likewise, in the cities, there may be considerable variation in the proportion of the population under 15 years of age. These factors are of significance since data compiled by the Division of Investigation indicate that in proportion to the number of such individuals in the general population of the country, the number of Negroes arrested is much larger than the number of whites. Furthermore, if in one city the proportion of individuals less than 15 years of age were unusually low, the crime rate for that city would be decreased in comparison with the rate for a city having an unusually high proportion of individuals less than 15 years of age, if such individuals were eliminated when calculating crime rates for those cities. However, in determining the crime rates presented below the population figures given in the 1930 decennial census have been employed.

Other factors which may cause variation in crime rates are differences in the economic activities of the cities and in the recreational and educational facilities provided. Also in the preparation of reports there may be unintentional deviations from the procedure specified in the Manual, Uniform Crime Reporting. Furthermore, in some cities, there may be no arrangement to obtain complaints of offenses which are received by other authorities than the police (such as the prosecuting attorney, the sheriff, State police, or other officials having concurrent jurisdiction with the local police department). In addition, due to a misunderstanding, criminal attempts may not be included, and there may be a failure to include larceny of objects of trivial value. However, copies of the manual, outlining in detail the procedure to be followed, have been furnished to all contributors of uniform crime reports and wherever there is reason to suspect from examination of the reports that the uniform procedure has not been employed, the matter is taken up with the police department involved.

In instances of figures which show an extreme deviation from the general trend for a given offense, it should be considered as possible that there is some substantial variation from the uniform procedure for scoring of offenses as outlined in the manual.

The tabulation of crime rates for individual cities should not, in the opinion of the Division of Investigation, be used to discredit or to glorify individual police departments. They should serve as a source of information regarding crime conditions in individual cities which would otherwise be more or less unavailable to interested individuals. A commendable situation or, on the other hand, a bad situation with reference to crime is not due entirely to the activity

or lack thereof of the police. The crime problem is a community problem, many-sided in nature, and its successful solution demands the cooperation of local civic organizations with the police. It is believed that the following compilation may help to raise questions which will lead to further study of crime problems in individual cities which will indicate desirable remedial action.

TABLE 6.—*Offenses known to the police Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1934; rate per 100,000 inhabitants*

[Population figures from Federal census, Apr. 1, 1930]

City and population	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Akron, Ohio, 255,040.....	2.0	0.4	2.0	22.0	21.6	86.3	38.4	124.7	55.7
Albany, N.Y., 127,412.....	.8	0	1.6	7.1	9.4	78.5	25.9	78.1	33.4
Baltimore, Md., 594,374.....	1.2	.4	1.5	24.5	1.6	79.9	17.0	79.4	71.9
Birmingham, Ala., 259,578.....	11.2	3.5	0	28.1	29.7	203.7	31.2	80.1	110.9
Boston, Mass., 781,188.....	.6	3.1	2.3	24.4	5.6	86.3	62.0	144.8	120.6
Bridgeport, Conn., 146,716.....	.7	0	0	13.6	0	109.7	10.9	115.9	81.8
Buffalo, N.Y., 573,076.....	0	1.6	2.6	7.5	20.4	42.1	12.0	67.5	41.9
Cambridge, Mass., 113,643.....	0	2.6	5.3	8.8	3.5	62.5	12.3	73.0	64.2
Canton, Ohio, 104,906.....	0	0	0	5.7	4.8	158.2	37.2	132.5	98.2
Chattanooga, Tenn., 119,798.....	3.3	.8	0	43.4	7.5	168.6	28.4	373.1	72.6
Chicago, Ill., 3,376,438.....	2.2	1.5	1.5	123.1	14.9	183.5	26.9	104.3	124.3
Cincinnati, Ohio, 451,160.....	3.8	1.6	1.8	16.8	17.7	65.8	28.1	184.2	64.7
Cleveland, Ohio, 900,429.....	1.1	1.7	.3	34.9	4.3	87.1	8.3	320.4	73.0
Columbus, Ohio, 380,581.....	1.4	0	1.4	37.5	14.1	172.8	26.5	234.7	73.3
Dallas, Tex., 260,475.....	7.7	3.1	.8	22.3	26.9	153.9	20.3	587.4	142.4
Dayton, Ohio, 200,982.....	4.0	.5	.5	15.4	25.4	46.3	6.5	239.3	69.7
Denver, Colo., 287,861.....	.7	2.8	.7	61.5	2.4	267.1	(1)	314.0	160.1
Des Moines, Iowa, 142,559.....	2.8	0	0	23.8	2.1	105.2	7.7	276.4	134.7
Detroit, Mich., 1,568,602.....	.9	1.9	2.4	17.6	10.3	50.2	11.7	291.8	52.3
Duluth, Minn., 101,463.....	0	0	0	7.9	0	70.0	24.6	199.1	64.1
Elizabeth, N.J., 114,589.....	.9	2.6	.9	7.9	7.0	115.2	15.7	104.7	41.0
El Paso, Tex., 102,421.....	.9	0	.9	22.5	30.5	84.9	17.6	149.4	49.8
Erie, Pa., 115,967.....	0	0	0	12.9	0	151.8	15.8	68.1	56.1
Evansville, Ind., 102,249.....	2.0	0	0	1.0	3.9	67.5	9.8	212.2	114.4
Fall River, Mass., 115,374.....	0	0	3.5	2.6	1.7	72.0	6.9	87.3	31.2
Flint, Mich., 156,492.....	0	.6	1.9	4.5	19.8	67.1	17.9	260.7	101.0
Fort Wayne, Ind., 114,946.....	.9	0	0	12.2	.9	47.0	14.8	201.0	55.7
Fort Worth, Tex., 163,447.....	5.5	.6	0	31.8	3.7	195.2	14.1	490.1	146.2
Gary, Ind., 100,426.....	7.0	1.0	2.0	31.9	11.0	70.7	8.0	60.7	45.8
Grand Rapids, Mich., 168,592.....	0	0	1.8	3.0	1.2	73.0	6.5	211.6	49.8
Hartford, Conn., 104,072.....	0	0	0	13.4	7.3	77.4	30.5	208.4	59.1
Houston, Tex., 292,352.....	4.4	2.4	4.1	38.0	18.1	251.8	56.8	488.1	171.4
Indianapolis, Ind., 364,161.....	3.0	.5	.5	34.9	11.8	166.8	117.5	267.5	132.9
Jacksonville, Fla., 126,549.....	5.4	4.6	0	70.2	38.6	157.5	54.9	491.6	122.0
Jersey City, N.J., 316,715.....	1.3	2.2	.6	8.5	17.7	27.2	2.5	12.9	22.4
Kansas City, Kans., 121,887.....	4.1	0	2.5	52.9	9.8	136.6	(1)	208.4	95.2
Kansas City, Mo., 369,745.....	6.3	7.8	.8	21.5	.8	25.8	20.5	25.0	30.8
Knoxville, Tenn., 105,802.....	4.7	1.9	2.8	9.5	19.8	141.8	25.5	42.5	75.6
Long Beach, Calif., 142,032.....	0	2.1	0	30.3	9.9	268.5	45.8	268.2	158.4
Los Angeles, Calif., 1,238,048.....	1.2	(1)	4.4	40.1	10.0	180.7	64.7	286.2	126.0
Louisville, Ky., 307,745.....	2.6	0	.3	43.9	35.1	255.7	46.1	285.3	81.6
Lowell, Mass., 100,234.....	1.0	0	3.0	8.0	1.0	50.9	8.0	52.9	24.9
Lynn, Mass., 102,330.....	1.0	0	0	10.8	1.0	94.8	27.4	195.5	101.6
Memphis, Tenn., 253,143.....	9.1	1.6	2.8	68.3	90.2	152.9	(1)	90.5	45.4
Miami, Fla., 110,637.....	4.5	.9	1.5	38.0	98.7	294.7	68.7	51.5	132.0
Milwaukee, Wis., 578,249.....	.2	0	1.4	3.5	1.0	35.6	16.6	170.7	35.9
Minneapolis, Minn., 464,356.....	.9	0	.4	46.7	2.6	82.6	8.3	17.4	184.6
Nashville, Tenn., 153,866.....	5.8	4.5	1.3	59.1	53.3	120.9	47.4	174.8	109.8
Newark, N.J., 442,337.....	1.1	3.2	.7	30.5	23.1	230.4	(1)	150.0	128.6
New Bedford, Mass., 112,597.....	0	0	5.3	3.6	1.8	94.1	13.3	175.0	51.5
New Haven, Conn., 162,655.....	.6	0	.6	8.6	1.2	78.7	23.4	150.0	97.8
New Orleans, La., 458,762.....	4.4	0	1.1	13.1	2.8	49.5	(1)	52.3	51.7
New York, N.Y., 6,930,446.....	1.1	3.1	2.2	4.3	7.5	12.0	(5)	(5)	(5)
Norfolk, Va., 129,710.....	9.3	5.4	1.5	17.7	70.9	320.7	9.3	372.4	37.1
Oakland, Calif., 284,063.....	.4	.7	1.8	22.5	6.0	134.5	21.5	401.3	115.1
Oklahoma City, Okla., 183,389.....	1.1	0	0	25.9	5.4	69.6	75.0	142.4	74.4
Peoria, Ill., 104,969.....	1.0	0	0	7.6	0	6.7	12.4	46.7	65.7

<sup>1</sup> Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

<sup>2</sup> Not reported.

TABLE 6.—Offenses known to the police Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1934; rate per 100,000 inhabitants—Continued

City and population	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Philadelphia, Pa., 1,950,961...	1.1	4.3	1.9	8.3	9.0	42.3	10.9	29.1	33.5
Pittsburgh, Pa., 669,817...	1.3	6.1	1.6	35.1	6.6	47.3	26.4	41.5	99.0
Portland, Oreg., 301,815...	.7	0	3	51.4	8.3	282.3	58.0	408.9	87.5
Providence, R.I., 252,981...	0	0	0	1.6	7.5	53.4	9.5	100.4	8.3
Reading, Pa., 111,171...	.9	0	6.3	13.5	.9	52.2	17.1	91.8	51.3
Richmond, Va., 182,929...	4.4	3.8	3.3	23.0	77.1	180.9	62.3	374.5	80.4
Rochester, N.Y., 338,132...	.3	0	.9	4.6	4.0	64.9	9.1	100.6	30.8
St. Louis, Mo., 821,960...	2.6	3.3	4.7	30.8	10.0	57.3	(1)	238.7	65.3
St. Paul, Minn., 271,606...	0	0	.4	38.7	2.2	105.3	9.9	162.0	109.0
Salt Lake City, Utah, 140,267...	1.4	0	.7	24.2	2.1	171.1	7.1	181.8	168.3
San Antonio, Tex., 231,542...	5.2	1.7	.4	25.0	33.7	158.1	64.4	270.4	236.7
San Diego, Calif., 147,995...	0	.7	2.0	23.6	4.1	98.7	20.9	227.0	130.4
San Francisco, Calif., 634,394...	.9	4.6	.5	11.2	12.6	120.9	(1)	303.1	138.4
Scranton, Pa., 143,433...	.7	4.2	.7	13.9	6.3	70.4	7.0	60.7	35.6
Seattle, Wash., 365,583...	.8	.3	3	45.1	1.4	268.6	44.6	247.3	143.6
Somerville, Mass., 103,906...	1.0	0	1.0	4.8	1.0	72.2	6.7	66.4	65.4
Spokane, Wash., 115,514...	.9	0	0	18.2	25.1	299.5	83.1	468.3	132.1
Springfield, Mass., 149,900...	0	0	5.3	.7	2.7	68.0	14.7	123.4	43.6
Syracuse, N.Y., 209,326...	.5	0	7.2	7.6	2.9	97.5	10.5	147.6	74.0
Tacoma, Wash., 106,817...	.9	.9	1.9	15.0	.9	233.2	9.4	247.2	113.3
Tampa, Fla., 101,161...	2.0	0	0	6.9	21.7	111.7	8.9	217.5	86.9
Toledo, Ohio, 226,718...	1.4	1.7	3.1	28.3	5.8	190.8	27.2	(1)	96.3
Tulsa, Okla., 141,558...	4.2	1.4	1.4	24.1	19.1	285.3	38.9	347.6	81.4
Utica, N.Y., 101,740...	0	0	1.0	11.8	2.9	80.6	14.7	136.6	33.4
Washington, D.C., 486,899...	2.1	2.3	1.0	36.6	10.7	129.2	49.7	219.2	142.7
Waterbury, Conn., 99,902...	0	1.0	2.0	9.0	1.0	62.1	17.0	69.1	90.1
Wichita, Kans., 111,110...	.9	0	.9	9.9	9.0	70.2	15.3	467.2	36.9
Wilmington, Del., 106,597...	1.9	0	0	5.6	10.3	65.7	15.9	125.7	41.3
Worcester, Mass., 195,311...	.5	0	0	1.0	0	93.7	20.0	26.6	91.1
Yonkers, N.Y., 134,646...	.7	1.5	8.2	3.0	13.4	29.0	4.5	26.0	11.1
Youngstown, Ohio, 170,002...	2.4	0	0	17.1	12.4	72.4	6.5	133.5	55.9

<sup>1</sup> Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.<sup>2</sup> Not reported.<sup>3</sup> The population of Waterbury as estimated July 1, 1930, by the Bureau of the Census was 100,100.**Offenses Known to Sheriffs and State Police, 1934**

No attempt has been made to determine crime rates for rural areas of the United States, due to the fact that it has been impossible to ascertain the population represented by the reports received from sheriffs and State police organizations. As of general interest, however, there is presented below a tabulation showing the number of offenses reported during the first 3 months of 1934 by 34 sheriffs and 6 State police troops.

Monthly reports are received from a much larger number of law enforcement agencies policing rural territory. However, there is presented in table 7 the number of offenses reported by those agencies which have submitted a complete set of reports for the first quarter of the year and whose reports apparently are prepared in accordance with the procedure outlined in the Manual, Uniform Crime Reporting, and are limited to rural areas.

It should be noted that the data presented below represent only a very small portion of the rural territory in the United States..

TABLE 7.—*Offenses known, January to March 1934, inclusive, as reported by 34 sheriffs and 6 State police troops*

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Offenses known.....	13	13	21	48	65	512	974	191

**Offenses Known in Possessions of the United States**

In table 8 there is presented available information regarding the number of offenses known to the police in Hawaii County, Territory of Hawaii; the Canal Zone, and Puerto Rico. The figures presented include offenses in both urban and rural areas of the territories specified. The population area represented in each case is indicated in the table.

TABLE 8.—*Offenses known in United States possessions, January to March 1934; number and rate per 100,000*

[Population figures from Federal Census Apr. 1, 1930]

Jurisdiction reporting	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence					Over \$50	Under \$50	
<b>Hawaii:</b>									
Hawaii County, population 73,325; number of offenses known.....			1			9	1	48	6
Rate per 100,000.....			1.4			12.3	1.4	65.5	8.2
<b>Isthmus of Panama:</b>									
Canal Zone, population 39,467; number of offenses known.....	1	1		1	3	22	4	53	9
Rate per 100,000.....	2.5	2.5		2.5	7.6	55.7	10.1	134.3	22.8
<b>Puerto Rico:</b>									
Population 1,543,913; number of offenses known.....	54	21	19	15	410	205	26	688	23
Rate per 100,000.....	3.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	26.6	13.3	1.7	44.6	1.5

**Number of Police Department Employees, 1933**

For the benefit of individuals interested in a study of data pertaining to police personnel there is presented in table 9 a compilation showing the average number of police employees during 1933. The figures are also expressed as the number per 1,000 inhabitants and are limited to cities with population in excess of 100,000. It is suggested that a study of the data presented herewith in connection with the data presented in table 6 may disclose a definite relationship between the number of police employees per 1,000 inhabitants and the size of the crime rate in the cities represented.



The data presented below were in practically all instances obtained from the monthly crime reports received during 1933. It should be observed that they include civilian employees.

TABLE 9.—Number of police department employees, 1933

City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants	City	Average number of employees	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Akron, Ohio.....	189	0.7	Minneapolis, Minn.....	496	1.1
Albany, N.Y.....	363	2.8	Nashville, Tenn.....	200	1.3
Baltimore, Md.....	1,898	2.4	Newark, N.J.....	1,354	3.1
Birmingham, Ala.....	228	.9	New Bedford, Mass.....	230	2.0
Boston, Mass.....	2,414	3.1	New Haven, Conn.....	423	2.6
Bridgeport, Conn.....	277	1.9	New Orleans, La.....	854	1.9
Buffalo, N.Y.....	1,259	2.2	New York, N.Y.....	19,611	2.8
Cambridge, Mass.....	244	2.1	Norfolk, Va.....	256	2.0
Camden, N.J.....	214	1.8	Oakland, Calif.....	370	1.3
Canton, Ohio.....	76	.7	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	212	1.1
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	103	.9	Omaha, Nebr.....	324	1.1
Chicago, Ill.....	6,512	1.9	Paterson, N.J.....	281	2.0
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	614	1.4	Peoria, Ill.....	114	1.1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1,556	1.7	Philadelphia, Pa.....	5,228	2.7
Columbus, Ohio.....	330	1.1	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1,099	1.6
Dallas, Tex.....	246	.9	Portland, Oreg.....	442	1.5
Dayton, Ohio.....	206	1.0	Providence, R.I.....	550	2.2
Denver, Colo.....	395	1.4	Reading, Pa.....	155	1.4
Des Moines, Iowa.....	147	1.0	Richmond, Va.....	284	1.6
Detroit, Mich.....	3,796	2.4	Rochester, N.Y.....	470	1.4
Duluth, Minn.....	131	1.5	St. Louis, Mo.....	2,373	2.8
Elizabeth, N.J.....	204	1.8	St. Paul, Minn.....	356	1.3
El Paso, Tex.....	84	.8	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	158	1.1
Erie, Pa.....	124	1.1	San Antonio, Tex.....	218	.9
Evansville, Ind.....	147	1.4	San Diego, Calif.....	214	1.4
Fall River, Mass.....	197	1.7	San Francisco, Calif.....	1,366	2.2
Flint, Mich.....	139	.9	Scranton, Pa.....	171	1.2
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	127	1.1	Seattle, Wash.....	600	1.8
Fort Worth, Tex.....	204	1.2	Somerville, Mass.....	154	1.5
Gary, Ind.....	133	1.3	South Bend, Ind.....	99	1.0
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	254	1.5	Spokane, Wash.....	131	1.1
Hartford, Conn.....	452	2.6	Springfield, Mass.....	322	2.1
Houston, Tex.....	320	1.1	Syracuse, N.Y.....	265	1.8
Indianapolis, Ind.....	832	1.5	Tacoma, Wash.....	115	1.1
Jacksonville, Fla.....	178	1.4	Tampa, Fla.....	123	1.2
Jersey City, N.J.....	1,075	3.4	Toledo, Ohio.....	440	1.5
Kansas City, Kans.....	124	1.0	Trenton, N.J.....	246	2.0
Kansas City, Mo.....	597	1.6	Tulsa, Okla.....	159	1.1
Knoxville, Tenn.....	130	1.2	Utica, N.Y.....	164	1.6
Long Beach, Calif.....	195	1.4	Washington, D.C.....	1,404	2.9
Los Angeles, Calif.....	2,646	2.1	Waterbury, Conn.....	188	1.9
Louisville, Ky.....	474	1.5	Wichita, Kans.....	101	.9
Lowell, Mass.....	150	1.8	Wilmington, Del.....	150	1.4
Lynn, Mass.....	175	1.7	Worcester, Mass.....	400	2.0
Memphis, Tenn.....	249	1.0	Yonkers, N.Y.....	310	2.3
Miami, Fla.....	167	1.5	Youngstown, Ohio.....	170	1.0
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1,149	2.0			

## ANNUAL RETURNS, 1933

The system of uniform crime reporting provides for annual reports of offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, the number of persons held for prosecution, and the number of persons arrested but released without being formally charged with the commission of an offense. In the following pages there are presented data compiled from annual reports for 1933 received from police departments throughout the country.

Under the system of uniform crime reporting an offense is treated as cleared by arrest when the offender is apprehended and held or turned over for prosecution. The data pertaining to the number of cleared cases include certain exceptional clearances, such as instances where the offender commits suicide or is not available for prosecution, due to the fact that he is already incarcerated for some other offense.

Examination of the reports disclosed in some instances that the number of offenses listed as cleared by arrest was identical with the number of persons listed as held for prosecution, indicating a failure to distinguish between those two types of data. Obviously the two sets of figures need not be the same, since the arrest of two or more individuals jointly involved in the commission of a single offense would clear only one crime, while the arrest of one individual who had committed several offenses would clear several crimes.

It appeared in other instances that the number of offenses of auto theft listed as cleared by arrest was unusually large, indicating that the figure possibly represented stolen automobiles recovered rather than the number of offenses cleared by the arrest of the offender. In still other cases it was observed that for a given offense the number of cleared cases was high in comparison with the number of persons listed as held for prosecution, whereas in some instances the opposite set of facts was observed.

In all instances where there were any of the above indications that the reports had not been prepared in accordance with the procedure outlined in the Manual, Uniform Crime Reporting, an attempt was made to ascertain definitely whether the report had been prepared in accordance with uniform practice. When it was learned that the reports were not uniformly prepared, or when it appeared highly probable that such was the case, the reports were not included in the compilation of data appearing in the tables presented in the following pages.

With reference to the compilation of data pertaining to persons arrested by the police but released without being held for prosecution it should be pointed out that the figures reported should not include individuals arrested and turned over to other authorities. In some instances, it has been ascertained that such cases have been included in the figures listed on the report forwarded to the Division of Investigation. It is, of course, possible that some such cases have been listed without the fact being known to the Division, and it is therefore possible that the figures are to some extent inflated due to the inclusion of such items.

If entries pertaining to individuals released without being formally charged were limited to the classifications relating to violations of parking, road and driving, and other motor vehicle and traffic regulations, such reports from cities with population in excess of 10,000 were not employed in the tabulation of data regarding persons released, it being assumed that the reports were probably incomplete in that respect.

In July 1933 contributors of uniform crime reports were furnished with copies of the annual returns which indicated that on the report of persons held for prosecution and of persons released, the following new classifications had been added:

Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing (formerly included in All other offenses).

Prostitution and commercialized vice (formerly included in Sex offenses).

Violation of road and driving laws (formerly included in Traffic and motor vehicle laws).

Parking violations (formerly included in Traffic and motor vehicle laws).

Disorderly conduct; drunkenness; vagrancy (these classifications are now listed separately on the report, whereas formerly they were listed as Disorderly conduct and vagrancy and Drunkenness).

In a few instances the reporting cities submitted figures in accordance with the old classification. In such cases these unclassified figures were divided among the new subclassifications in the ratio in which such data were reported by other cities in the same population group.

#### *Offenses Known and Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1933*

In table 10 there is shown the number of known offenses reported for 1933 by the police departments in 762 cities with an aggregate population of 30,288,970. There is also indicated the number of those offenses which were cleared by arrest during the year. It should be observed that in a few instances the figures are based on the reports of a smaller number of cities as indicated by the footnotes to the table.

Examination of the compilation reveals that the proportion of offenses against the person which were cleared by arrest is considerably larger than that for offenses against property. The tabulation indicates further that in general cities with population in excess of 100,000 have a lower percentage of clearances than cities with a lesser number of inhabitants.

During 1933 some offenses were cleared by the arrest of the offender which were committed in a previous year and which in the report for that year had been listed as not cleared. The number of such instances is indicated in table 10-A.

In table 11 there appears a compilation showing the relationship between the number of known offenses, the number cleared by arrest, and the number of persons held for prosecution for those offenses. In examining that compilation it should be kept in mind that the figures representing offenses cleared by arrest include all offenses cleared during the calendar year 1933, irrespective of when they were committed. In other words, table 11 includes the offenses listed as cleared by arrest in both table 10 and table 10-A.

The compilation discloses that for all offense classes except burglary, larceny, and auto theft, the number of persons charged exceeded the number of offenses cleared by arrest. The figures for individual population groups disclose, however, certain variations from this general relationship.

Table 11 should be interpreted in the following manner: With reference to group I cities, of each 100 offenses of murder known, 78 were cleared by the arrest of 96 individuals who were held for prosecution. It should be noted, however, that the figures for known offenses are limited to cases committed or first reported to the police during the calendar year 1933, while the data regarding offenses cleared include all cases cleared during the year, irrespective of when the crimes were committed. Similarly, the data pertaining to persons held for prosecution include all those charged during the year, even though the crimes were committed in some prior period.

Since the proportion of offenses cleared in a subsequent year will probably not vary greatly from one period to another, it is not believed objectionable to treat the data in table 11 as though they related entirely to offenses committed in 1933.

TABLE 10.—*Offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1933, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1932, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
20 cities over 250,000; total population, 14,843,800:								
Number of offenses known.....	1,316	882	936	27,008	7,238	50,542	100,492	22,183
Number of offenses cleared by arrest.....	965	732	653	7,211	4,181	13,795	24,122	3,740
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest.....	73.3	83.0	69.8	26.7	57.8	23.2	22.0	11.6
GROUP II								
23 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 3,167,505:								
Number of offenses known.....	212	134	174	1,748	1,534	12,367	25,923	9,765
Number of offenses cleared by arrest.....	169	117	161	688	957	3,028	6,212	1,659
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest.....	79.7	87.3	92.5	39.5	62.4	24.5	24.0	17.0
GROUP III								
50 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 3,456,758:								
Number of offenses known.....	162	91	185	2,482	2,522	11,283	28,656	7,863
Number of offenses cleared by arrest.....	133	80	168	769	2,225	2,778	6,821	1,290
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest.....	82.1	87.9	90.8	30.6	88.3	24.6	23.8	16.4
GROUP IV								
92 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 2,250,766:								
Number of offenses known.....	141	88	141	1,557	1,064	10,460	22,932	7,167
Number of offenses cleared by arrest.....	128	87	129	579	922	2,235	5,883	1,073
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest.....	90.6	98.9	91.5	37.2	84.3	21.3	25.7	15.0
GROUP V								
210 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 3,304,001:								
Number of offenses known.....	123	100	173	1,301	810	8,839	20,507	4,542
Number of offenses cleared by arrest.....	99	90	162	430	737	2,255	5,214	783
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest.....	80.5	84.9	93.6	33.1	91.0	25.5	25.4	17.2

<sup>1</sup> The number of known offenses of larceny—*theft* and the number cleared are based on the reports from 19 cities with a total population of 14,542,900.<sup>2</sup> The number of known offenses of auto theft and the number cleared are based on the reports from 18 cities with a total population of 10,633,700.<sup>3</sup> The number of known offenses of larceny—*theft* and auto theft and the number cleared are based on the reports from 49 cities with a total population of 3,266,658.<sup>4</sup> The number of known offenses of burglary and larceny—*theft* and the number cleared are based on the reports from 209 cities with a total population of 3,286,601.<sup>5</sup> The number of known offenses of auto theft and the number cleared are based on the reports from 200 cities with a total population of 3,280,301.

TABLE 10.—Offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1933, by population groups—Continued

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP VI								
267 cities under 10,000; total population, 2,296,140:								
Number of offenses known.....	96	71	175	666	438	5,748	10,386	2,067
Number of offenses cleared by arrest.....	82	67	165	276	367	1,632	3,200	510
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest.....	83.7	94.4	94.3	40.2	83.8	28.4	30.2	24.7
Total, 762 cities; total population, 30,288,970:								
Number of offenses known.....	2,062	1,372	1,784	34,777	13,636	106,249	217,895	63,567
Number of offenses cleared by arrest.....	1,576	1,173	1,438	9,943	9,300	25,723	51,452	9,065
Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest.....	76.8	85.5	80.6	28.6	68.9	23.8	23.6	14.2

\* The number of known offenses of burglary and the number cleared are based on the reports from 761 cities with a total population of 30,271,570.

† The number of known offenses of larceny—*theft* and the number cleared are based on the reports from 759 cities with a total population of 29,880,570.

‡ The number of known offenses of auto theft and the number cleared are based on the reports from 758 cities with a total population of 26,169,970.

TABLE 10-A.—Number of offenses cleared by arrest during 1933 which were reported during some prior year as not cleared

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Group I.....	72	52	36	799	90	921	743	146
Group II.....	2	1		3	2	102	36	2
Group III.....	10		1	30	27	192	174	17
Group IV.....	7	1		24	49	110	353	48
Group V.....	4			12		187	86	23
Group VI.....	1		1	6	3	54	55	14
Total, Groups I-VI.....	96	54	38	874	171	1,506	1,447	250



TABLE 11.—*Offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and persons charged (held for prosecution), 1933; Number per 100 known offenses*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1932, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
20 cities over 250,000; total population, 14,843,800:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	<sup>1</sup> 100.0	<sup>2</sup> 100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	78.8	88.9	73.6	29.7	59.0	24.7	22.7	12.1
Persons charged.....	96.4	116.9	89.0	24.4	62.9	19.3	24.0	11.8
GROUP II								
23 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 3,167,506:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	80.7	88.1	92.5	39.6	62.5	25.3	24.1	17.0
Persons charged.....	81.6	104.5	89.1	39.4	64.4	19.6	21.2	13.0
GROUP III								
50 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 3,456,758:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	<sup>3</sup> 100.0	<sup>3</sup> 100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	88.3	87.9	91.4	31.8	80.3	26.3	24.4	16.6
Persons charged.....	89.5	92.3	96.8	31.8	95.3	20.5	22.6	14.5
GROUP IV								
92 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 3,250,766:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	95.7	100.0	91.5	38.7	88.8	22.4	27.2	15.6
Persons charged.....	103.5	102.3	97.9	40.5	90.5	20.0	24.7	12.8
GROUP V								
210 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 3,394,001:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	<sup>4</sup> 100.0	<sup>4</sup> 100.0	<sup>4</sup> 100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	83.7	84.9	93.6	34.0	91.0	27.7	25.8	17.7
Persons charged.....	84.6	95.3	98.8	38.5	97.2	22.5	25.8	17.5
GROUP VI								
367 cities under 10,000; total population, 2,266,140:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	84.7	94.4	94.9	41.1	84.5	29.3	31.3	25.4
Persons charged.....	85.7	101.4	105.7	51.3	87.9	27.7	29.2	24.2
TOTAL, GROUPS I-VI								
762 cities; total population, 30,288,970:								
Offenses known.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	<sup>5</sup> 100.0	<sup>7</sup> 100.0	<sup>6</sup> 100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest.....	81.5	89.4	82.7	31.1	61.1	25.2	24.3	14.6
Persons charged.....	93.6	110.6	93.1	27.5	64.7	20.3	24.0	13.2

<sup>1</sup> Figures for larceny—*theft* are based on the reports from 19 cities with a total population of 14,542,900.<sup>2</sup> Figures for auto theft are based on the reports from 18 cities with a total population of 10,838,700.<sup>3</sup> Figures for larceny—*theft* and auto theft are based on the reports from 49 cities with a total population of 3,366,658.<sup>4</sup> Figures for burglary and larceny—*theft* are based on the reports from 209 cities with a total population of 3,286,601.<sup>5</sup> Figures for auto theft are based on the reports from 209 cities with a total population of 3,280,201.<sup>6</sup> Figures for burglary are based on the reports from 761 cities with a total population of 30,271,570.<sup>7</sup> Figures for larceny—*theft* are based on the reports from 759 cities with a total population of 29,880,570.<sup>8</sup> Figures for auto theft are based on the reports from 758 cities with a total population of 26,169,970.

# RELATION BETWEEN OFFENSES KNOWN, OFFENSES CLEARED, AND PERSONS CHARGED (HELD FOR PROSECUTION), ~ 1933

## MURDER, NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER.

OFFENSES KNOWN	100.0
OFFENSES CLEARED	81.5
PERSONS CHARGED	93.6

## AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

OFFENSES KNOWN	100.0
OFFENSES CLEARED	61.1
PERSONS CHARGED	64.7

## ROBBERY

OFFENSES KNOWN	100.0
OFFENSES CLEARED	31.1
PERSONS CHARGED	27.5

## BURGLARY

OFFENSES KNOWN	100.0
OFFENSES CLEARED	25.2
PERSONS CHARGED	20.3

## LARCENY

OFFENSES KNOWN	100.0
OFFENSES CLEARED	24.3
PERSONS CHARGED	24.0

## AUTO THEFT

OFFENSES KNOWN	100.0
OFFENSES CLEARED	14.6
PERSONS CHARGED	13.2

*Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1933*

Table 12 shows the number of persons charged and the rate per 100,000. In table 13 there is presented a percentage distribution of persons charged. As previously explained, under the system of uniform crime reporting, the term "persons charged" refers to individuals held for prosecution.

An examination of table 13 reveals that almost one half of the individuals involved were charged by the police with violation of some type of motor vehicle or traffic law. In addition, more than one fourth were charged with drunkenness, disorderly conduct, or vagrancy, making a total of approximately 75 percent charged with the preceding types of offenses. Of the remaining individuals held for prosecution, 3 percent were charged with homicide, rape, or aggravated assault, whereas 21 percent were charged with robbery, burglary, larceny—theft, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, receiving stolen property, or forgery and counterfeiting.

For the offenses of criminal homicide and robbery it will be observed that the number of persons held for prosecution per unit of population is higher for cities in groups I and II than in the smaller communities. However, this relationship does not occur without exception for the remaining offense classes.

The rates for the offenses of forgery and counterfeiting and violation of narcotic drug laws are considerably higher for cities in group II than for any others. Cities in groups I and II have a rate for prostitution and commercialized vice several times larger than the rates for the remaining groups. Cities in group II report the highest rates for drunkenness and vagrancy, whereas group I cities report the highest figure for disorderly conduct. It is of interest to observe that for driving while intoxicated, the highest figures are reported by the smallest communities. This same trend was noted in the tabulation of data from the annual reports for 1932.

Violations of parking regulations are reported most frequently by cities in groups I and II. In connection with the fact that the smaller cities report the highest rates for other traffic and motor vehicle laws, it is suggested as possible that some of them failed to properly assign arrests to one of the two classes immediately preceding in table 12.

In connection with the classification Suspicion, it should be observed that according to the procedure outlined in the Manual, Uniform Crime Reporting, entries for that class should be limited to persons arrested and released without being held for prosecution. If a person were held for the action of the court, the individual should be carried opposite the offense class with which he was formally charged. However, in table 12 the data have been presented as reported to the Division of Investigation.

TABLE 12.—Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1933; number and rates per 100,000, by population groups

[Population as estimated July 1, 1932, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I 20 cities over 250,000, population 14,343,800	Group II 23 cities 100,000 to 250,000, population 3,167,505	Group III 50 cities 50,000 to 100,000, population 3,456,798	Group IV 92 cities 25,000 to 50,000, population 3,250,766	Group V 210 cities 10,000 to 25,000, population 3,304,001	Group VI 367 cities under 10,000, population 2,260,140	Total, 763 cities; total popu- lation 50,288,970
<b>Criminal homicide:</b>							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged.....	1,269	173	145	145	104	84	1,921
Rate per 100,000.....	8.5	5.5	4.2	4.5	3.1	3.7	6.3
(b) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged.....	1,031	140	84	90	101	72	1,518
Rate per 100,000.....	6.9	4.4	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.2	5.0
<b>Robbery:</b>							
Number of persons charged.....	6,602	686	790	631	801	352	9,562
Rate per 100,000.....	44.5	21.7	22.9	19.4	15.2	15.5	31.6
<b>Aggravated assault:</b>							
Number of persons charged.....	4,546	988	2,403	900	787	385	10,109
Rate per 100,000.....	30.7	31.2	69.5	30.5	23.8	17.0	33.4
<b>Other assaults:</b>							
Number of persons charged.....	20,805	4,503	4,376	4,904	3,668	1,880	40,196
Rate per 100,000.....	140.2	144.1	126.6	160.9	111.0	83.0	132.7
<b>Burglary—breaking or entering:</b>							
Number of persons charged.....	11,520	2,430	2,312	2,091	1,989	1,591	21,933
Rate per 100,000.....	77.6	76.7	66.9	64.3	60.5	70.2	72.5
<b>Larceny—thrift:</b>							
Number of persons charged.....	26,313	5,504	6,484	5,665	5,292	3,035	52,293
Rate per 100,000.....	180.9	173.8	192.6	174.3	161.0	133.9	175.0
<b>Auto theft:</b>							
Number of persons charged.....	3,802	1,271	1,139	914	795	800	8,421
Rate per 100,000.....	26.1	40.1	33.8	28.1	24.2	22.1	32.2
<b>Embezzlement and fraud:</b>							
Number of persons charged.....	4,505	356	866	551	506	218	7,062
Rate per 100,000.....	30.3	11.2	26.1	16.9	15.3	9.6	23.1
<b>Stolen property; buying receiving, possession:</b>							
Number of persons charged.....	1,713	240	245	296	402	366	3,262
Rate per 100,000.....	11.5	7.6	7.1	9.1	12.2	16.2	10.8
<b>Forgery and counterfeiting:</b>							
Number of persons charged.....	963	533	290	365	318	194	2,663
Rate per 100,000.....	6.6	16.8	8.4	11.2	9.6	8.6	8.8
<b>Rape:</b>							
Number of persons charged.....	533	155	179	138	171	185	1,661
Rate per 100,000.....	3.6	4.9	5.2	4.2	5.2	8.2	5.6
<b>Prostitution and commercialized vice:</b>							
Number of persons charged.....	35,906	3,787	974	737	391	316	42,111
Rate per 100,000.....	241.9	119.6	28.2	22.7	11.8	13.9	136.0
<b>Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):</b>							
Number of persons charged.....	2,127	733	975	653	448	267	5,206
Rate per 100,000.....	14.3	23.1	28.2	20.1	13.6	11.8	17.2
<b>Narcotic drug laws:</b>							
Number of persons charged.....	1,443	664	110	88	59	42	2,406
Rate per 100,000.....	9.7	21.0	3.2	2.7	1.8	1.9	7.9
<b>Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:</b>							
Number of persons charged.....	3,508	813	684	621	401	256	6,283
Rate per 100,000.....	23.6	25.7	19.8	19.1	12.1	11.3	20.7
<b>Offenses against family and children:</b>							
Number of persons charged.....	6,298	1,648	1,008	1,486	1,006	492	11,906
Rate per 100,000.....	42.4	52.0	29.2	46.2	32.5	21.7	39.7
<b>Liquor laws:</b>							
Number of persons charged.....	18,744	4,707	4,089	2,806	2,229	1,803	34,438
Rate per 100,000.....	126.3	148.6	118.3	86.3	67.8	82.2	113.5
<b>Driving while intoxicated:</b>							
Number of persons charged.....	5,530	2,281	2,735	2,922	2,973	2,678	19,150
Rate per 100,000.....	37.4	72.0	79.1	89.9	90.0	118.2	63.2
<b>Road and driving laws:</b>							
Number of persons charged.....	102,484	25,535	21,463	15,321	16,203	17,756	209,652
Rate per 100,000.....	780.9	743.0	631.8	471.3	886.0	783.5	736.2
<b>Parking violations:</b>							
Number of persons charged.....	359,360	81,001	141,388	31,017	121,175	11,050	544,901
Rate per 100,000.....	2,738.4	2,537.2	1,219.0	954.1	646.9	487.6	1,913.8

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 12.—Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1933; number and rates per 100,000, by population groups—Continued

Offense charged	Group I 20 cities over 250,000, population 14,843,800	Group II 23 cities 100,000 to 250,000, population 3,167,505	Group III 50 cities 50,000 to 100,000, population 3,455,758	Group IV 92 cities 25,000 to 50,000, population 3,250,766	Group V 210 cities 10,000 to 25,000, population 3,304,001	Group VI 367 cities under 10,000, population 2,256,146	Total, 762 cities; total population 30,288,970
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged.....	140,090	11,869	124,198	19,093	117,252	17,944	1750,386
Rate per 100,000.....	457.4	374.7	712.7	587.3	527.0	791.8	538.1
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged.....	143,537	10,319	15,416	9,224	10,320	6,531	195,347
Rate per 100,000.....	967.0	325.8	446.0	283.7	312.3	288.2	644.9
Drunkennes:							
Number of persons charged.....	134,622	50,415	36,193	38,821	29,006	18,872	308,829
Rate per 100,000.....	906.9	1,591.6	1,047.0	1,194.2	905.1	832.8	1,019.6
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged.....	32,090	11,600	4,258	3,442	5,566	5,840	63,865
Rate per 100,000.....	216.2	368.1	123.2	105.9	198.7	257.7	210.9
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged.....	19,106	2,954	3,602	1,442	1,833	440	29,377
Rate per 100,000.....	128.7	93.3	104.2	44.4	55.8	19.4	97.0
Suspicion:							
Number of persons charged.....	3,614	2,416	1,808	3,439	2,808	878	14,963
Rate per 100,000.....	24.3	76.3	52.3	105.8	85.0	38.7	49.4
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged.....	91,658	19,841	15,400	20,904	12,117	6,884	166,924
Rate per 100,000.....	617.5	626.4	448.1	644.0	366.7	303.8	551.1

1-17 The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports from the number of cities indicated below:

	Cities	Population		Cities	Population		Cities	Population
(1).....	209	3,286,601	(7).....	209	3,280,201	(13).....	761	30,272,270
(2).....	761	30,271,570	(8).....	758	26,169,970	(14).....	19	13,123,100
(3).....	19	14,542,900	(9).....	91	3,214,066	(15).....	49	3,595,358
(4).....	49	3,365,658	(10).....	209	3,284,901	(16).....	308	3,273,501
(5).....	758	29,880,870	(11).....	760	28,233,170	(17).....	758	28,476,370
(6).....	18	10,888,700	(12).....	209	3,287,301			

TABLE 13.—Percentage distribution of persons charged (held for prosecution), 1933

[762 cities; total population, 30,288,970]

Offense charged	Per- cent	Offense charged	Per- cent
Criminal homicide:		Narcotic drug laws.....	0.12
(a) Murder and nonnegligent man- slaughter.....	0.10	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	.32
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	.06	Offenses against the family and children.....	.61
Robbery.....	.49	Liquor laws.....	1.75
Aggravated assault.....	.51	Driving while intoxicated.....	.97
Other assaults.....	2.04	Road and driving laws.....	10.66
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	1.12	Parking violations.....	27.72
Larceny—steal.....	2.66	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	7.65
Auto theft.....	.43	Disorderly conduct.....	9.93
Embezzlement and fraud.....	.36	Drunkennes.....	15.70
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possess- ing.....	.17	Vagrancy.....	3.25
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	.14	Gambling.....	1.49
Rape.....	.06	Suspicion.....	.76
Prostitution and commercialised vice.....	2.14	All other offenses.....	8.49
Other sex offenses.....	.26	Total.....	100.00



**Persons Released (Not Held for Prosecution), 1933**

Examination of the annual reports received from contributing police departments disclosed that in quite a large number of instances no entries were made to represent persons arrested but released without being held for prosecution. In some instances definite statements were made on the reports that no records were maintained regarding such individuals, while on others there were no entries at all, or entries were limited to the three classifications pertaining to violations of motor vehicle and traffic laws. In compiling data regarding persons released all such reports were eliminated, except that for group VI, if entries regarding persons released were limited to the classes involving persons arrested for violation of traffic regulations, the reports were nevertheless employed in the tabulation. Consequently, in table 14, the number of persons arrested and released and the rate per 100,000 are based on the reports received from 309 cities with an aggregate population of 11,195,920.

The following table represents persons arrested and released without being held or turned over for prosecution. There are included, therefore, instances where juveniles were arrested and it was definitely established that they were responsible for a given offense, but instead of being prosecuted they were released to their parents, probation officers, or were given some similar type of treatment. Likewise, the compilation includes individuals who were arrested and released with a reprimand or on the "golden rule" principle, as is sometimes done in the case of violators of traffic and motor vehicle regulations. Persons summoned, notified, or cited to appear in court to answer criminal charges who failed to appear in response thereto and who were not subsequently arrested are also represented in the following tabulations.

With the exception of arrests on suspicion, the largest number of releases is disclosed in cases of drunkenness and violation of parking regulations.

**TABLE 14.—Persons released without being held for prosecution, 1933; number and rates per 100,000, by population groups**

[Population as estimated July 1, 1932, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I, 9 cities over 250,000 population 5,705,200	Group II, 7 cities 100,000 to 250,000, population 941,100	Group III, 17 cities 50,000 to 100,000, population 1,161,450	Group IV, 32 cities 25,000 to 50,000, population 1,142,900	Group V, 77 cities 10,000 to 25,000, population 1,174,310	Group VI, 167 cities under 10,000 population 1,670,952	Total, 309 cities; total population 11,195,920
<b>Criminal homicide:</b>							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons released.....	157	43	14	29	3	3	264
Rate per 100,000.....	2.3	5.1	1.2	2.5	0.3	0.3	2.5
(b) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons released.....	40	10	9	10	13	5	87
Rate per 100,000.....	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.8
<b>Robbery:</b>							
Number of persons released.....	1,748	117	57	67	56	28	2,073
Rate per 100,000.....	30.6	12.4	4.9	5.9	4.8	2.6	18.5
<b>Aggravated assault:</b>							
Number of persons released.....	561	85	50	51	18	26	793
Rate per 100,000.....	9.8	9.0	4.3	4.5	1.5	2.6	7.1
<b>Other assault:</b>							
Number of persons released.....	3,408	101	296	164	88	104	4,133
Rate per 100,000.....	59.7	10.7	23.1	14.3	7.5	9.7	36.9
<b>Burglary—breaking or entering:</b>							
Number of persons released.....	1,359	178	115	178	181	190	2,131
Rate per 100,000.....	23.8	18.9	9.9	15.6	15.4	11.2	19.0

TABLE 14.—Persons released without being held for prosecution, 1933; number and rates per 100,000, by population groups—Continued

Offense charged	Group I, 9 cities over 250,000, population 5,705,200	Group II, 7 cities 100,000 to 250,000, population 941,100	Group III, 17 cities 50,000 to 100,000, population 1,161,458	Group IV, 32 cities 25,000 to 50,000, population 1,142,900	Group V, 77 cities 10,000 to 25,000, population 1,174,310	Group VI, 157 cities under 10,000, population 1,070,982	Total, 309 cities; total population 11,195,920
Larceny-theft:							
Number of persons released.....	4,331	353	404	390	334	256	6,068
Rate per 100,000.....	75.9	37.5	34.8	34.1	28.4	23.9	54.2
Auto theft:							
Number of persons released.....	606	181	102	74	94	50	1,109
Rate per 100,000.....	10.7	19.2	8.8	6.5	8.0	4.7	9.9
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons released.....	348	19	46	23	16	6	468
Rate per 100,000.....	6.1	2.0	4.0	2.0	1.4	0.6	4.1
Stolen property, buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons released.....	116	33	12	44	29	11	245
Rate per 100,000.....	2.0	3.5	1.0	3.8	2.5	1.0	2.2
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons released.....	197	57	30	18	7	10	328
Rate per 100,000.....	3.5	6.1	3.4	1.6	0.6	0.9	2.9
Rape:							
Number of persons released.....	237	11	11	7	5	13	284
Rate per 100,000.....	4.2	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.2	2.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons released.....	11,176	14	37	25	19	18	11,289
Rate per 100,000.....	195.9	1.5	3.2	2.2	1.6	1.7	106.8
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons released.....	202	6	21	19	7	13	268
Rate per 100,000.....	3.5	0.6	1.8	1.7	0.6	1.2	2.4
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons released.....	122	31	6	10	1	7	177
Rate per 100,000.....	2.1	3.3	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.7	1.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons released.....	389	21	21	24	21	6	482
Rate per 100,000.....	6.8	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.8	0.6	4.3
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons released.....	284	27	22	50	101	22	506
Rate per 100,000.....	5.0	2.9	1.9	4.4	8.6	2.1	4.5
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons released.....	3,744	424	112	47	42	41	4,410
Rate per 100,000.....	65.6	45.1	9.6	4.1	3.6	3.8	36.4
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons released.....	254	35	52	77	60	51	529
Rate per 100,000.....	4.5	3.7	4.5	6.7	5.1	4.8	4.7
Road and driving laws:							
Number of persons released.....	10,793	4,961	1,359	808	1,109	3,027	21,147
Rate per 100,000.....	270.9	527.1	117.0	73.6	94.4	193.3	223.2
Parking violations:							
Number of persons released.....	7,901	12,242	20,539	6,011	6,987	4,113	57,793
Rate per 100,000.....	198.3	1300.8	1768.4	525.9	59.5	394.1	609.9
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws:							
Number of persons released.....	2,315	11	4,559	877	2,178	1,254	11,194
Rate per 100,000.....	58.1	1.2	392.5	76.7	185.5	117.1	118.1
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons released.....	3,860	347	373	689	601	351	6,221
Rate per 100,000.....	67.7	36.9	32.1	60.3	51.2	32.8	55.6
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons released.....	52,390	882	1,234	1,952	2,110	1,799	60,367
Rate per 100,000.....	918.3	93.7	106.2	170.8	179.7	168.0	539.2
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons released.....	5,181	2,000	890	280	1,681	1,190	11,231
Rate per 100,000.....	90.8	212.5	76.6	24.5	143.1	112.0	100.3
Gambling:							
Number of persons released.....	18,008	55	42	55	66	35	18,258
Rate per 100,000.....	315.6	5.8	3.6	4.8	5.8	3.3	163.1
Suspicion:							
Number of persons released.....	51,615	3,451	4,140	3,753	2,137	1,938	67,034
Rate per 100,000.....	904.7	366.7	356.4	328.4	182.0	181.0	598.7
All other offenses:							
Number of persons released.....	18,511	821	406	1,306	1,158	774	22,978
Rate per 100,000.....	324.8	87.2	35.0	114.4	98.6	72.3	205.2

<sup>1</sup> The number of persons released and rate per 100,000 are based on reports of 8 cities with a total population of 3,984,500.

<sup>2</sup> The number of persons released and rate per 100,000 are based on reports of 308 cities with a total population of 9,475,220.

*Percentage of Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1931-33*

There are presented in table 15 data comparing the percentages of clearances for 1931, 1932, and 1933. The data are based on the annual reports received from the police departments in 22 cities with an aggregate population of 9,381,231. The data for the offenses of larceny and auto theft are based on a smaller number of reports as indicated in the footnotes to the table, due to the fact that a few of the reports were incomplete with reference to those offenses.

It should be observed that the compilation is limited to offenses cleared during the same year in which they were committed or first reported. In other words, offenses cleared during the year which were reported during some prior year were not included in the following compilation.

In general the table does not show any marked change in clearances during the 3-year period. However, the compilation does show a substantial decrease in the percentage of clearances for rape from 84.9 to 70.7, and a notable increase in the proportion of burglaries cleared by arrest from 27.6 in 1931 to 32.6 in 1933.

It should be observed that data pertaining to auto thefts are restricted to offenses cleared by the arrest of the offender. A much larger proportion of stolen automobiles is recovered, but such information is not reported to the Division of Investigation under the system of uniform crime reporting.

TABLE 15.—*Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1931-33*

[22 cities over 100,000, total population 9,381,231, as estimated July 1, 1932, by the Bureau of the Census]

Year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
1931.....	80.0	90.3	84.9	35.5	68.1	27.6	123.9	111.6
1932.....	79.0	89.4	73.5	34.2	66.6	30.0	123.5	111.3
1933.....	79.3	92.9	70.7	35.1	69.1	32.6	124.3	111.7

<sup>1</sup> The data for larceny—*theft* are based on the reports of 21 cities with a total population of 9,080,331.

<sup>2</sup> The data for auto theft are based on the reports of 18 cities with a total population of 7,671,907.

**DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS**

During the first 3 months of 1934, the Division of Investigation examined 87,917 arrest records as evidenced by fingerprint cards received from local law-enforcement officials throughout the United States. Of the total, 6,212 (7.1 percent) represented females.

Fingerprint cards representing commitments to jails or other penal institutions or arrests for violation of Federal laws were not employed in this tabulation. The tabulation of data from fingerprint records obviously does not include all persons arrested since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as equivalent to information regarding the number of offenses committed since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and, on the other

hand, one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate offenses.

Exclusive of arrests for vagrancy, disorderly conduct, or on suspicion, there were 57,087 arrests. Of them 64.5 percent were for the following serious offenses against life or property:

Criminal homicide.....	1,643
Rape.....	1,087
Robbery.....	4,258
Assault.....	6,230
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	8,360
Larceny—theft.....	12,534
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	926
Auto theft.....	2,770
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	1,192
Embezzlement and fraud.....	2,648
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	1,622
Total.....	43,270

TABLE 16.—Distribution of arrests, Jan. 1, 1934–Mar. 31, 1934

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide.....	1,643	1,514	129	1.9	1.9	2.1
Rape.....	1,087	1,087	—	1.3	1.3	—
Robbery.....	4,258	4,080	178	4.8	5.0	2.9
Assault.....	6,230	5,786	444	7.1	7.1	7.1
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	8,360	8,230	130	9.5	10.1	2.1
Larceny—theft.....	12,534	11,437	1,097	14.2	14.0	17.7
Auto theft.....	2,770	2,713	57	3.2	3.3	.9
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	1,192	1,071	121	1.4	1.4	1.9
Embezzlement and fraud.....	2,648	2,488	160	3.0	3.0	2.6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	926	851	75	1.1	1.0	1.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	1,622	1,585	37	1.8	1.9	.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	1,057	322	735	1.2	.4	11.8
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution).....	1,336	1,091	245	1.5	1.3	3.9
Offenses against family and children.....	1,126	1,071	55	1.3	1.3	.9
Narcotic drug laws.....	966	875	91	1.1	1.1	1.5
Driving while intoxicated.....	2,109	2,065	44	2.4	2.5	.7
Liquor laws.....	2,093	1,906	187	2.4	2.4	3.0
Drunkenness.....	6,849	6,503	346	7.8	8.0	3.6
Disorderly conduct.....	3,559	3,201	349	4.0	3.9	3.6
Vagrancy.....	5,956	5,461	495	6.8	6.7	8.0
Gambling.....	1,292	1,248	44	1.5	1.5	.7
Road and driving laws.....	337	331	6	.4	.4	.1
Parking violations.....	5	5	—	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	—
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	614	598	16	.7	.7	.3
Suspicion and investigation.....	11,324	10,540	784	12.8	12.9	12.6
Not stated.....	1,238	1,148	90	1.4	1.4	1.4
All other offenses.....	4,795	4,468	327	5.5	5.5	4.8
Totals.....	57,917	51,705	6,212	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Examination of the ages of the persons arrested indicates that those aged 19 were more numerous than those of any other single age group. The predominance of that group has been observed since the Division began the compilation of this type of data in 1932. The following analysis of individuals less than 30 years of age is of interest:

Age	Number	Percentage of total	Corresponding percentage for first quarter of 1933
Under 21.....	16,932	19.3	20.3
21 to 24.....	15,877	18.1	19.9
25 to 29.....	16,192	18.4	18.3
	49,021	55.8	59.5

It will be observed that the proportion of youthful persons arrested was slightly smaller during the first quarter of 1934 than for the corresponding period of 1933.

The compilation shows that auto theft is generally committed by youthful individuals. Of the total of 2,770 individuals arrested for that type of offense 66.5 percent (1,841) were under 25 years of age. Similarly, 59.9 percent of those arrested for burglary and 53.7 percent of those charged with robbery were less than 25 years old.

TABLE 17.—Arrests by age groups, Jan. 1,—Mar. 31, 1934

Offense charged	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Criminal homicide.....	5	3	3	5	18	45	54	53	62	70
Rape.....	2	2	1	11	37	70	83	74	95	68
Robbery.....	3	7	25	68	177	279	324	274	330	308
Assault.....	9	8	5	38	77	137	181	177	255	240
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	17	70	102	483	692	752	663	509	596	430
Larceny—steft.....	18	119	99	314	563	765	782	615	635	561
Auto theft.....	8	10	34	174	277	302	288	203	159	161
Forgery and counterfeiting.....		1	1	8	19	30	29	42	42	54
Embezzlement and fraud.....	3			4	13	22	47	49	48	55
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	3	1	2	14	15	42	42	33	41	31
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	3	1	1	25	40	64	81	63	80	79
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	1	1		8	5	21	25	35	54	82
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution).....	1		3	17	16	34	47	53	54	68
Offenses against family and children.....	2	14	5	12	2	16	11	27	25	30
Narcotic drug laws.....	1			1	7	8	13	17	16	36
Driving while intoxicated.....	3		2	4	17	29	34	67	70	
Liquor laws.....	5	5	3	9	11	32	52	57	65	76
Drunkenness.....	3		1	17	31	81	139	134	175	219
Disorderly conduct.....	7	5	9	31	72	125	156	118	176	140
Vagrancy.....	8	10	15	57	120	265	327	265	266	264
Gambling.....	6		1	3	11	28	32	33	33	43
Road and driving laws.....				1		12	19	14	20	10
Parking violations.....									1	1
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	1	1		6	14	25	31	27	29	30
Suspicion and investigation.....	26	47	52	126	244	457	590	497	537	577
Not stated.....	2		4	21	37	52	61	51	51	38
All other offenses.....	4	46	36	80	167	239	272	234	235	215
Total.....	141	300	402	1,544	2,060	3,914	4,375	3,688	4,018	3,974

Offense charged	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over	Total all ages
Criminal homicide.....	63	70	348	268	205	142	108	126	1,543
Rape.....	54	54	198	116	79	61	52	69	1,087
Robbery.....	263	243	883	519	285	155	67	58	4,256
Assault.....	272	265	1,277	1,081	821	553	402	452	6,280
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	437	366	1,300	895	507	307	166	169	8,300
Larceny—steft.....	594	527	2,186	1,687	1,135	812	586	616	12,534
Auto theft.....	127	106	454	244	132	53	22	16	2,770
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	63	42	229	202	161	116	71	82	1,192
Embezzlement and fraud.....	92	81	465	497	430	370	198	265	2,648
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	34	30	191	140	107	76	41	83	926
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	58	86	366	214	176	121	71	93	1,622
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	89	81	256	171	99	62	30	30	1,057
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution).....	71	60	241	152	146	109	96	138	1,356
Offenses against family and children.....	43	30	225	217	181	122	85	75	1,126
Narcotic drug laws.....	34	34	185	210	162	107	56	79	966
Driving while intoxicated.....	78	77	374	402	314	275	181	184	2,109
Liquor laws.....	82	78	391	330	253	239	149	257	2,093
Drunkenness.....	227	244	1,217	1,086	1,020	844	606	803	6,849
Disorderly conduct.....	187	144	687	551	374	303	187	289	3,550
Vagrancy.....	291	293	1,065	867	558	403	331	531	5,956
Gambling.....	42	35	214	257	187	156	90	112	1,292
Road and driving laws.....	19	19	72	51	32	27	21	11	337
Parking violations.....				3					3
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	39	26	127	101	63	46	23	25	614
Suspicion and investigation.....	570	567	2,196	1,800	1,169	773	524	682	11,334
Not stated.....	51	53	256	206	130	101	80	85	1,258
All other offenses.....	218	208	809	656	463	364	231	309	4,798
Total.....	4,078	3,809	16,192	12,912	9,206	6,707	4,409	5,519	87,917



Thirty-five percent of the individuals whose arrest records were examined during the first 3 months of 1934 had previous fingerprint records on file in the Identification Unit of the Division of Investigation. The proportion having such previous fingerprint records varies with the offense from 59.1 percent for those charged with violation of narcotic drug laws to 19.2 percent for those charged with criminal homicide.

TABLE 18.—Arrests, Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1934

Offense charged	Total	Pre- vious finger- print record	Offense charged	Total	Pre- vious finger- print record
Criminal homicide.....	1,643	316	Offenses against family and children.....	1,128	245
Rape.....	1,087	236	Narcotic drug laws.....	966	571
Robbery.....	4,238	1,860	Driving while intoxicated.....	2,109	416
Assault.....	6,280	1,804	Liquor laws.....	2,083	591
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	8,360	3,065	Drunkenness.....	6,849	2,283
Larceny—thrift.....	12,534	4,665	Disorderly conduct.....	3,550	1,190
Auto theft.....	2,770	969	Vagrancy.....	5,956	2,795
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	1,192	516	Gambling.....	1,292	266
Embezzlement and fraud.....	2,648	1,134	Road and driving laws.....	337	73
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	926	233	Parking violations.....	5	2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	1,622	458	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	614	150
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	1,057	360	Suspicion and investigation.....	11,324	4,466
Sex offenses (except rape and prosti- tution).....	1,336	348	Not stated.....	1,238	481
			All other offenses.....	4,796	1,595
			Total.....	87,917	31,018

TABLE 19.—Percentage with previous records; arrests, Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1934

Offense charged	Percent	Offense charged	Percent
Narcotic drug laws.....	59.1	Assault.....	29.0
Vagrancy.....	46.9	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	28.2
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	43.3	Liquor laws.....	28.2
Embezzlement and fraud.....	42.8	Sex offenses (except rape and prosti- tution).....	26.0
Robbery.....	42.3	Stolen property; buying, receiving, pos- sessing.....	25.2
Parking violations.....	40.0	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	24.4
Suspicion and investigation.....	39.4	Offenses against family and children.....	21.8
Larceny—thrift.....	37.2	Rape.....	21.7
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	36.5	Road and driving laws.....	21.7
Auto theft.....	35.0	Gambling.....	20.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	34.1	Driving while intoxicated.....	19.7
Disorderly conduct.....	33.5	Criminal homicide.....	19.2
Drunkenness.....	33.3		
All other offenses.....	33.3		

In addition to those referred to in the preceding paragraph, there were 2,143 arrest records examined which bore notations indicating that the individuals involved had at some previous time been arrested, making a total of 33,161 cases in which the files of the Division contained data showing a previous criminal history. In 22,798 of them (68.7 percent) the records indicated that the persons involved had been previously convicted. The following convictions for offenses against life and property were included:

Criminal homicide.....	271
Rape.....	197
Robbery.....	1,243
Assault.....	1,093
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	3,207
Larceny—thrift.....	4,834
Auto theft.....	943
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	893
Embezzlement and fraud.....	746
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	314
Drug laws.....	577
Total.....	14,318

It is significant to note that the above total constitutes 62.8 percent of the entire group showing previous convictions. It should be noted further that there are undoubtedly numerous instances in which the individuals concerned had been previously involved in the commission of criminal offenses but such criminal activities were not reflected by the records of the Division.

During March two persons were arrested and charged with homicide whose records showed previous convictions for the same type of offense. In one instance the individual involved was committed to a State penitentiary in 1920 for murder under a sentence of 21 years. He served 10 years and was released. On the current charge of murder he was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment. The record of this person also shows that he served 1 year for burglary and grand larceny in 1910.

The record of the second individual shows that he served 10 years for murder in 1921 and that the current murder charge is still pending.



## Offense of which previously convicted

## Offense charged

Offense charged	Drug laws	Driving while intoxicated	Liquor laws	Drunk- enness	Dis- orderly con- duct	Va- grancy	Gam- bling	Road and driving laws	Park- ing vi- ola- tions	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	Surpi- son and investi- gation	Not stat- ed	All other offenses	Total
Criminal homicide.....	5	4	22	14	13	7		4		2	1	3	7	205
Rape.....	5	2	13	10	11	9		7			7	3	4	159
Robbery.....	14	10	67	33	44	61		12		12	7	9	67	1,239
Assault.....	26	6	87	100	105	47		17		1	4	16	47	1,319
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	21	11	88	77	76	103		9		1	13	17	99	2,347
Larceny—theft.....	99	39	126	146	128	257		15		28	20	22	153	3,632
Auto theft.....	3	4	11	29	17	40		1		2	1	2	11	233
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	9	4	17	20	18	23		2		2	1	2	15	400
Embezzlement and fraud.....	11	6	33	17	18	44		10		8	2	6	26	780
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	7	2	14	4	7	6		2		11	2	2	6	155
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	3	1	22	19	12	14		3		5	2	5	16	355
Prostitution and commercial vice.....	3	1	20	12	19	17		1			2	1	4	226
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution).....	5	4	16	16	10	15		3			2	1	1	44
Offenses against family and children.....			<del>12</del>	9	6	3		2			1	1	1	240
Narcotic drug laws.....	167	1	16	9	15	32		8			2	2	3	455
Driving while intoxicated.....	4	37	149	96	12	8		5		1	1	1	11	128
Liquor laws.....	8	37	118	66	12	8		5		2	1	6	3	413
Disorderly conduct.....	16	80	168	494	75	133		3		9	6	9	22	1,710
Disorderly conduct.....	12	15	39	76	140	55		6		13	6	7	79	1,710
Vagrancy.....	50	14	74	125	79	411		11		12	8	9	32	1,970
Gambling.....	5	1	19	4	13	5		21		3	2	1	4	138
Road and driving laws.....		3	3	3		3		1		1			2	47
Parking violations.....														2
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....		6	9	8	2	5		3				1	5	99
Surpison and investigation.....	83	20	167	168	107	294		9		96	41	13	108	3,237
Not stated.....	4	1	27	19	13	18		7		9	3	7	11	111
All other offenses.....	15	6	62	73	67	58		1		9		71	71	1,192
Total.....	577	249	1,280	1,542	1,023	1,625	161	103	4	224	137	222	1,003	22,798

Of the 22,798 records showing previous convictions of the individuals involved, 7,274 indicated that they had at some time in their previous criminal history been released on parole or given some similar type of treatment. This figure may be further analyzed as follows:

Paroled—current arrest in period of parole.....	873
Paroled—prior arrest in period of parole.....	1,023
Current arrest in period of previous sentence.....	2,076
Previous arrest in period of a prior sentence.....	1,230
Total.....	5,202

In the remaining 2,072 cases the records did not show an arrest within the parole period.

TABLE 21.—Arrests Jan 1–Mar. 31, 1934

Offense charged	Paroled, current arrest in period of parole	Paroled, prior arrest in period of parole	Paroled, no arrest in period of parole	Current arrest in period of previous sentence	Previous arrest in period of a prior sentence	Total, paroled, or arrested in period of prior sentence	Previously convicted, not paroled
Criminal homicide.....	6	5	20	28	7	64	141
Rape.....	7	5	23	18	4	57	112
Robbery.....	56	72	129	219	76	552	787
Assault.....	29	45	135	73	45	327	992
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	87	145	278	271	134	915	1,432
Larceny— theft.....	72	169	344	284	264	1,133	2,509
Auto theft.....	31	41	74	102	42	290	405
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	12	37	48	58	25	180	220
Embezzlement and fraud.....	17	59	83	83	61	303	477
Stolen property: buying, receiving, possessing.....	6	6	15	13	12	55	101
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.....	9	11	32	50	17	119	236
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	4	2	22	12	5	45	181
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution).....	6	14	23	8	12	63	177
Offenses against family and children.....	6	6	19	8	3	42	86
Narcotic drug laws.....	7	28	42	17	29	123	332
Driving while intoxicated.....	6	9	21	14	7	57	246
Liquor laws.....	15	14	30	31	17	97	317
Drunkenness.....	36	56	115	66	53	325	1,385
Disorderly conduct.....	21	27	67	64	34	213	650
Vagrancy.....	34	51	156	127	120	518	1,452
Gambling.....	4	4	13	6	2	29	109
Road and driving laws.....		3	2	4	1	10	37
Parking violations.....			1			1	1
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	3	3	9	7	3	25	74
Suspicion and investigation.....	95	125	262	352	193	1,027	2,210
Not stated.....	16	13	26	43	30	128	239
All other offenses.....	288	43	90	121	34	576	616
Total.....	873	1,023	2,072	2,076	1,230	7,274	15,524

The following tabulation shows that the majority of those who were paroled were originally convicted of serious crimes and were arrested during the first quarter of 1934 on charges of a similarly serious nature. There were 159 individuals paroled subsequent to convictions for criminal homicide. Of those 4 were currently charged with criminal homicide, 3 with rape, 10 with robbery, 23 with assault, 10 with burglary, and 16 with larceny.



TABLE 22.—Arrests, persons previously paroled, including those arrested within the period of a prior unexpired sentence, Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1934

Offense charged	Offense of which previously convicted—subsequently paroled													
	Criminal homicide	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft	Forgery and counterfeiting	Embezzlement and fraud	Stolen property	Weapons	Prostitution and commercial vice	Sex offenses	Family and children
Criminal homicide.....	4		16	3	13	7	2	3		1	2	1	1	
Rape.....	3	7	2		13	17	6	0			2		4	
Robbery.....	10	148	148	17	109	37	37	20			9		17	
Assault.....	22	6	36	40	54	140	46	7		6	11		3	
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	10	12	93	34	323	328	68	20		10			7	
Larceny—theft.....	16	6	24	24	258	73	73	18		14	5		7	
Auto theft.....	4	4	1	1	46	41	6	68		5			2	
Forgery and counterfeiting.....		1	7		1	14	11	18			2		1	
Embezzlement and fraud.....	3	4	17	2	31	56	11	69					2	
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	1		6	2	14	15	2	2		2	1		1	
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	4	2	16	8	24	21	10	3		1	2		1	
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	1		4	4	4	1	2	1						
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution).....		7	4	3	10	10	1	4		1	2		1	
Offenses against family and children.....					5	24	2			1				
Narcotic drug laws.....	1	1	4	2	5	7	8	7						
Driving while intoxicated.....			4	4	3	1	2	0						
Drunkennes.....		2	11	1	11	13	6	3		2	1		1	
Disorderly conduct.....	6	5	24	13	70	49	16	26		2	2		4	
Vagrancy.....	3	5	23	7	45	41	17	6		4	3		6	
Gambling.....	9	8	43	11	136	92	32	25		3	3		7	
Road and driving laws.....	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1		1				
Parking violations.....														
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....		1	2	1	4	5	5	8		1	1			
Suspicion and investigation.....	41	16	149	27	224	200	74	58		10	6		3	
Not stated.....	7	9	70	20	116	77	39	27		11	6		2	
All other offenses.....														
Total.....	169	112	774	267	1,642	1,476	506	452	241	72	65	52	60	103

TABLE 22.—Arrests, persons previously paroled, including those arrested within the period of a prior unexpired sentence, Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1934.—Continued

Offense charged	Offense of which previously convicted—subsequently paroled											Total		
	Drug laws	Driving while intoxicated	Liquor laws	Drunk- enees	Disor- dely conduct	Va- graney	Gamb- ling	Road driving laws	Park- ing viola- tions	Other traffic and mo- tor vehi- cle laws	Suspi- cion and in- vesti- gation		Not stated	All other offenses
Criminal homicide.....			2	1	2	4						2	2	64
Rape.....			1	2	7							10	16	57
Robbery.....	5		10	10	10	9		1			1	6	10	52
Assault.....	7		10	4	20	8						12	38	327
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	34	1	9	4	21	45		1		1	3	21	37	915
Larceny.....			21	5	21	45						37	9	1,133
Larceny—steal.....		2	4					1		2		2	0	290
Auto theft.....														
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	3		2	1	1	4						3	5	180
Embezzlement and fraud.....	3		3	3	2	4						7	16	303
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	1	1	2	3	2					1	1	1	2	55
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	1			1								3	3	119
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	3		2	1	2							1	4	63
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution).....													2	42
Sex offenses against family and children.....													2	42
Narcotic drug laws.....	25		1	1	1	7				1		3	4	123
Driving while intoxicated.....				1	2	1				1		3	1	57
Liquor laws.....	3	3	3	3	1	1		1		1		3	2	97
Drunkennes.....	3	20	1	1	1	5						5	12	325
Disorderly conduct.....	3	5	12	30	1	20					1	9	4	213
Vagrancy.....	2	1	5	5	14	6		2		1		7	7	518
Gambling.....	15		8	6	7	64		3			4	8	14	29
Road and driving laws.....			2		1	1						1	1	10
Working violations.....														
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....														
Suspicion and investigation.....	19	6	19	7	4	28				1	8	12	30	1,027
Not stated.....	2	1	3	2	1	1					1	4	3	128
All other offenses.....	8	2	7	10	9	8		1		1	1	86	19	576
Total.....	151	22	148	91	113	249	12	6		11	20	205	236	7,274

Of the 87,917 arrest records examined, 63,385 represented whites and 20,056 (22.8 percent) were those of Negroes. The remaining races were represented as follows:

Indian.....	364
Chinese.....	348
Japanese.....	73
Mexican.....	2,920
All others.....	771

In proportion to the number of each in the general population of the country the Negroes arrested were almost 5 times as numerous as foreign-born whites and 3 times as numerous as native whites. Expressed in terms of the number per 100,000 in the general population of the country (exclusive of those under 15 years of age) the arrests were as follows:

Negroes.....	249.4
Native whites.....	83.1
Foreign-born whites.....	52.6

It will be observed that the number of native whites is 58 percent greater than the number of foreign-born whites. However, it should be noted in this connection that persons whose parents were foreign-born have been counted among the native whites.

The compilation shows that for criminal homicide, assault, and carrying concealed weapons, the proportionate number of foreign-born whites exceeded that of native whites, whereas for robbery, burglary, and larceny, the opposite was true. For all of the preceding offenses, the proportionate number of Negroes arrested was considerably higher than for whites.

TABLE 23.—Arrests Jan. 1-Mar. 31, 1934

Offense charged	Race						Total all races
	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Mexican	All others
Criminal homicide.....	1,038	554	8	5	—	30	8
Rape.....	1,821	107	8	6	—	42	13
Robbery.....	3,117	906	7	3	—	82	51
Assault.....	3,418	2,460	28	4	6	232	83
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	6,107	1,909	34	6	3	262	39
Larceny—thief.....	8,579	3,356	31	5	5	521	87
Auto theft.....	2,353	332	10	1	—	70	4
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	1,080	81	3	—	6	12	10
Embezzlement and fraud.....	2,915	238	5	—	3	11	14
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution).....	573	183	4	3	1	22	38
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	735	267	2	12	5	48	5
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution).....	1,077	222	2	1	1	11	5
Narcotics drug laws.....	545	111	6	183	—	30	13
Driving while intoxicated.....	1,803	119	17	—	3	90	25
Liquor laws.....	1,475	163	11	—	—	112	9
Drunkenness.....	5,207	554	11	1	1	27	24
Disorderly conduct.....	2,370	1,032	2	2	9	352	35
Gambling.....	4,478	1,027	23	15	2	146	35
Obstruction of justice.....	703	64	—	40	2	341	99
Road and driving laws.....	220	78	5	—	2	6	34
Parking violations.....	3	2	—	—	—	15	8
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws.....	440	127	3	—	—	28	14
Suspicion and investigation.....	8,057	2,777	39	33	3	282	123
Not stated.....	966	307	6	5	1	25	8
All other offenses.....	3,522	981	8	5	6	120	53
Total.....	63,351	20,050	364	348	73	2,020	771
Total.....							87,917

TABLE 24.—Arrests Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1934, rate per 100,000 of population (excluding those under 15 years of age)

Offense charged	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro
Criminal homicide.....	1.2	1.6	8.9
Rape.....	1.1	.8	2.4
Robbery.....	4.1	1.2	12.1
Assault.....	3.7	0.3	30.6
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	8.3	2.9	23.7
Larceny— theft.....	11.4	6.4	41.5
Auto theft.....	3.4	.5	4.1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	1.4	.8	1.0
Embezzlement and fraud.....	3.2	1.9	2.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.....	.8	1.1	2.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	1.1	1.4	6.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	1.1	.4	3.3
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution).....	1.4	1.2	2.8
Offenses against family and children.....	1.2	1.3	1.4
Narcotic drug laws.....	.7	.2	1.5
Driving while intoxicated.....	2.3	1.2	2.1
Liquor laws.....	1.8	2.0	6.9
Drunkenness.....	7.1	3.9	14.4
Disorderly conduct.....	3.1	2.7	11.6
Vagrancy.....	6.0	3.2	12.8
Gambling.....	.8	1.2	6.1
Road and driving laws.....	.3	.2	1.0
Parking violations.....	(1)		(1)
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	.5	.4	1.6
Suspicion and investigation.....	11.1	5.2	34.5
Not stated.....	1.3	.7	2.6
All other offenses.....	4.6	3.8	12.2
Total.....	83.1	32.6	249.4

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1/10th of 1 per 100,000.

At the end of March, there were 4,213,114 fingerprint records and 5,346,197 index cards containing names or aliases of individuals with records on file in the Division of Investigation at Washington. Of each 100 fingerprint cards received during the first 3 months of 1934 more than 47 were identified with data in the files of the Division. During the same period 1,208 fugitives from justice were identified through fingerprint records and information as to the whereabouts of these fugitives was immediately transmitted to the law-enforcement officers or agencies desiring to apprehend these individuals.

The number of police departments, peace officers, and law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing fingerprints to the Division at the end of March totaled 6,568.



TABLE 1. - SUMMARY OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE CASES OF THE 1944-1945 FLOODS IN THE UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Number of cases investigated	Number of cases reported	Number of cases confirmed	Number of cases denied
Alabama	1	1	1	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0
Arizona	1	1	1	0
Arkansas	1	1	1	0
California	1	1	1	0
Colorado	1	1	1	0
Connecticut	1	1	1	0
Delaware	1	1	1	0
District of Columbia	1	1	1	0
Florida	1	1	1	0
Georgia	1	1	1	0
Hawaii	1	1	1	0
Idaho	1	1	1	0
Illinois	1	1	1	0
Indiana	1	1	1	0
Iowa	1	1	1	0
Kansas	1	1	1	0
Kentucky	1	1	1	0
Louisiana	1	1	1	0
Maine	1	1	1	0
Maryland	1	1	1	0
Massachusetts	1	1	1	0
Michigan	1	1	1	0
Minnesota	1	1	1	0
Mississippi	1	1	1	0
Missouri	1	1	1	0
Montana	1	1	1	0
Nebraska	1	1	1	0
Nevada	1	1	1	0
New Hampshire	1	1	1	0
New Jersey	1	1	1	0
New Mexico	1	1	1	0
New York	1	1	1	0
North Carolina	1	1	1	0
North Dakota	1	1	1	0
Ohio	1	1	1	0
Oklahoma	1	1	1	0
Oregon	1	1	1	0
Pennsylvania	1	1	1	0
Rhode Island	1	1	1	0
South Carolina	1	1	1	0
South Dakota	1	1	1	0
Tennessee	1	1	1	0
Texas	1	1	1	0
Utah	1	1	1	0
Vermont	1	1	1	0
Virginia	1	1	1	0
Washington	1	1	1	0
West Virginia	1	1	1	0
Wisconsin	1	1	1	0
Wyoming	1	1	1	0
Total	40	40	40	0

At the end of March there were 1,013,111 registered persons and 2,320,107 and 2 cents outstanding notes or bills of individuals with records on file in the Division of Investigation at Washington. Of each 100 registered cases received during the past 3 months of 1944 more than 50 were identified with data in the files of the Division. (Total 1,000 persons from 1944-1945 identified from those identified from 1944-1945 and information as to the whereabouts of each person was immediately transmitted to the appropriate offices of agencies dealing in espionage cases.)

The number of police departments, post offices, and law enforcement agencies in the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing information to the Division at the end of March 1944 was 1,000.

